Request to furnish answers to more questions.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—I may point out that the Government may furnish more answers hereafter, because we are capable of dealing with more questions. That is our experience. Let the Government provide answers for more questions every day.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Leader of the House).—Yes; I have to issue instructions to the Secretariat that it has to cope with the business of the House.

BUDGET FOR 1952-53—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR—(*contd.*)

SECOND STAGE—*contd.*

Demand No. 35—Extraordinary Charges.

63. Extraordinary Charges.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,19,000 be granted to the Government to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Extraordinary Charges'."

If the Hon'ble Minister desires to make a statement, he can do so.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Leader of the House).—We may follow some method in discussing this very important subject. To begin with, the Hon'ble Minister for Food will open the debate, placing before the House facts and figures and other necessary materials. That will enable the House to concentrate the debate on the points raised. At the end, in the light of the suggestions made and the criticisms offered during discussion, the Government will be able to announce its policy finally.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—The debate need not definitely relate to the points raised by the Hon'ble Minister himself. We may just make other suggestions.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Certainly.

Mr. SPEAKER.—At the same time I have to state that six cut motions have been tabled under this head Four of them are out of time. The other two, Serial Nos. 1 and 2, are in time but then they are of general nature. It would be better—that is my suggestion,—if the members who have tabled the cut motions, do not move them but take part in the general discussion.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—We have already come to an agreement in regard to that. We are not moving any cut motion on this important issue. It is a very important issue that affects the entire State. After the Hon'ble Minister makes a statement, we will offer general remarks on the food situation. We will certainly not treat this as a party issue.

Historical review.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of food in Mysore, as elsewhere, assumed serious importance with the commencement of World War II. The first step in the direction of control was taken on the 7th September 1939, four days after the declaration of war, when Government constituted a Central Advisory Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials for regulating the prices of essential foodgrains. This was followed by constitution of Advisory Committees in all Districts and the promulgation of the Foodgrains Control Order, 1942. In August 1942, a separate Department was organised with a wholetime officer of the status of a Head of a Department called the Director of Civil (now Food) Supplies with an initial expenditure of Rs. 1,24,583 which has since increased to about 30 lakhs during 1951-52 owing to expansion of its activities from time to time. Compulsory acquisition of foodgrains commenced in August 1943 by a scheme of declaration followed in